

been no increase in the number of rent cases during the last three years. The details are as under :-

Year	Pending Cases
(as on 31st Dec.)	
1993	20618
1994	18784
1995	16223

Captive Power Generation

100. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether trend of increase in captive power generation from 3,102 MW in 1980-81 to 10,150 MW by 1993-94 is likely to hurt state electricity boards and the domestic consumers;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard;

(c) whether the SEBs will loss their business from the corporate sector as a result thereof and will have to make up for this by increasing its sale to individual consumers;

(d) if so, whether the real loser will be domestic consumer which can neither set up captive power plant nor avail of Government subsidy like agriculture sector; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) to (e). Captive power plants (CPPs) are installed by individual industrial consumers, with the consent of the concerned State Electricity Board (SEB) under section 44 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948. As prescribed in the Act, the SEBs give consent only after ascertaining that it would not be possible to supply the required energy more economically within reasonable time. Further, the negotiated tariff at which CPPs will supply their incremental power to SEBs will be lower than that supplied by independent private power plants. The power supplied by CPPs will only supplement the supply by SEBs. Hence the question of CPPs hurting SEBs/domestic consumers does not arise.

[Translation]

Rural Electrification

101. SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA' : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether all villages of hilly districts of Uttar Pradesh have been electrified;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Union Government have provided some special funds to State Government of Uttar Pradesh for this purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which all villages of hilly districts of Uttar Pradesh are likely to be electrified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) No, Sir. However, as against the overall average of 76% village electrification in Uttar Pradesh, the level of electrification in the hilly districts of the State is 77%.

(b) and (e). Rural Electrification is an on-going programme. Electrification of remaining villages will depend upon the availability of funds and other necessary inputs.

(c) and (d). Financial outlay and targets for rural electrification for the State as a whole, including the hilly regions, is decided by the Planning Commission in consultation with, inter-alia, State Governments and State Electricity Boards. The plan programme for 1996-97 is yet to be finalised. Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board (UPSEB) has, however, informed that a sum of Rs.28.79 crores has been provided for the financial year 1996-97 by the State Government on this account.

Atomic Power Generation

102. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the progress made in atomic power generation during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the quantum of atomic power generation and the places, where such generation is being made and the States which are getting its benefits;

(c) the areas in which atomic energy is being used and our rank in the world in this regard; and

(d) the arrangements made to provide update information to the people of the country regarding the works being done in the field of atomic energy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) With the commencement of commercial operation of 220 MWe Unit-2 of Kakrapar Atomic Power Project on 1.9.1995, the total nuclear power generation capacity in the country increased to 1840 MWe during the period.

(b) The location of the power plants, quantum of electricity generated during the last three years, and

names of the beneficiary States/UTs are presented in the following table:-

S.No.	Plant/ Location	Generation in Million Units				Beneficiary State/UTs.
		1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97 upto 31.10.96	
1.	TAPS-1 (Tarapur, Maharashtra)	898	546	1108	195	Maharashtra & Gujarat
2.	TAPS-2 (Tarapur, Maharashtra)	925	971	445	252	
3.	RAPS-1 (Rawatbhata, Rajasthan)	163	-	-	-	Rajasthan
4.	RAPS-2 (Rawatbhata, Rajasthan)	1097	410	-	-	
5.	MAPS-1 Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	373	1229	1136	215	Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Pondichery,
6.	MAPS-2 Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	1016	1203	274	724	
7.	NAPS-1 Narora, U.P.)	-	187	1295	667	Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Delhi, Chandigarh.
8.	NAPS-2 (Narora, U.P.)	335	765	1457	726	
9.	KAPS-1 Kakrapar, Gujarat)	656	358	1115	917	Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Goa, Daman Diu, Dadra Nagar Haveli
10.	KAPS-2 (Kakrapar, Gujarat)	-	-	1152	909	

(c) Beneficial use of Atomic energy in India extends, apart from generation of nuclear power, to the fields of medicine, industry, agriculture and research. By virtue of its accomplishments, India is ranked as a developed country in this field.

(d) Public awareness programmes are held and dissemination of information to the different strata of public is carried out through publications, seminars, exhibitions, talks on TV and AIR, press releases etc.

LPG Connections

103. SHRI SOHAN BEER : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of LPG connections in the country particularly in Muzaffarnagar district of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of persons applied for connection in this district so far;

(d) the number of persons allotted gas connections; and

(e) time by which the remaining persons are likely to get gas connections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Indigenous LPG production is not sufficient to meet the total demand in the country. LPG has to be imported to bridge the gap between the existing demand and indigenous production. The limited import facility available at Mumbai and Vizag are not sufficient to handle the import of additional LPG. However, two new LPG import facilities of the Public Sector Undertaking have been commissioned at Kandla and Mangalore recently. With this, availability of LPG in the country will improve.

(c) The number of persons registered for LPG connections with the distributors of the PSUs in Muzaffarnagar District as on 01.10.1996 was around 35385.